

Press-Herald

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Give Us the Students

While television news cameramen and big city newshawks are busy on the frontlines of teenage rebellion against authority and discipline, there are stirrings elsewhere that indicate that not all of today's younger generation has gone over to the side of the great unwashed.

Particularly at this time of the year, news of scholarships, grants, and academic achievements comes across an editor's desk in pleasing quantities.

Television cameras will turn to some of the Southland's top achievers this evening when KTTV (Channel 11) presents an hour-long telecast on the work of California's 200 best student scientists at the California Science Fair.

Anne Brennan, a 17-year-old Marymount senior in Palos Verdes, will be represented with her exhibit on sodium transfer under hormonal influence.

William Hetherington, a Gardena senior, prepared an exhibit on the quantum chemistry of interhalogen compounds.

A Marymount eight grader, John Unzelman, has prepared an exhibit on corrosion as an electrical phenomenon.

Other exhibits include a conic parabola equation point calculator, studies in cold light, polarography, effects of electron bombardment on rarefied gas, and other fields of study far beyond most of us.

You can have the revolters, bearded weirdos, and the hippies. And you can have the priests, bishops, educators, and philosophers who say they have a message for us.

We'll take the students at the Science Fair, thank you.

The Perils of Summer

Crimes of violence, such as forcible rape, murder, aggravated assault, etc., which increase sharply during the long, hot months, are no longer the only major crime problem of many communities each summer. Some areas are haunted by an equally grave danger—riots and anarchic demonstrations which leave devastation and ruin in their wake.

This danger places a tremendous burden on law enforcement. Already hampered by undermanned staffs, police authorities are forced to marshal their strength in expected trouble spots and leave other neighborhoods without proper police protection. Nevertheless, responsible police officials recognize, as do all right-thinking Americans, that all citizens have an undeniable right to petition and demonstrate for causes they support. In fact, enforcement officers spend much of their time protecting and guarding marchers and petitioners.

However, police officials, as well as the general public, are becoming weary of persons who, for self-aggrandizement and monetary gain, exploit noble causes and agitate peaceful groups into rioting mobs. Some so-called leaders seem to "blow hot and cold with the same breath." Their preachments are beginning to have a hollow ring. They claim to support nonviolence, but do they? For instance, to publicly pinpoint certain cities where riots and violence may occur seems to be inconsistent with the doctrine of nonviolence.

Rather, it is more like an open invitation to hot-heads and rabble rousers in those areas to move into action on cue. It puts them on notice that they are expected to riot. Where are the reason and judgment in this type of leadership?

In the past, law enforcement, with rare exception, has met its responsibilities during riots and disorders in an exemplary manner. Some police officers have been killed and many have been assaulted, abused, and maligned for no greater sin than enforcing the law. However, I am sure that the public, every man, woman, and child regardless of his station in life, can rely upon responsible law enforcement to discharge its duties of protecting the lives, liberty, and property of all citizens.

Local, county, and city authorities should speak out and let everyone know that law and order will prevail. They must support the enforcement of law and make it abundantly clear that mobs, riots, and senseless destruction will not be tolerated. And too, all Americans must remember that under our system of government there can be no true liberty for one unless there is liberty for all.

Lincoln once said, "There is no grievance that is a fit subject of redress by mob law." This is an ageless maxim. The lawful way is the only way to secure equal rights, liberty, and justice for all citizens.—J. Edgar Hoover, Director FBI.

Opinions of Others

It is hard to pay taxes, even when you are convinced that the tax law is fair and equitable. If ever the citizens are convinced that a tax law is unfair, the consequences can be extremely serious. The United States of America was founded by men in revolt against unfair taxation, among other things. Therefore, it is important when a citizen feels that a tax law is unfair, that he let his representative in Washington or the state capital or the county courthouse know how he feels—and why.—Waco (Tex.) Journal.

Young people exposed to all the liberal philosophies which seek to downgrade freedom and country need a time to think of the great blessings they have while living in a country like these United States. Men have died to preserve the rights which we enjoy today. The example of parents and friends, paying tribute to the Nation which was founded on the dignity and worth of man rather than a political philosophy, will stir them to dedicate themselves to perpetuating our way of life.—Rochester (N.H.) Courier.

Some Of Your Nonviolent Flock, Muhammad?



HERB CAEN SAYS:

You Say Ronald Raygun, He Says Ronald Reegun

A member of the Governor's official family in Sacramento, explaining the two most common pronunciations of his name: "Well, if you like him, you call him Raygun, and if you don't like him, you call him Reegun. Why, as I was saying to Governor Reegun just the other day . . ."

Martin Meyerson, who quit as Acting Chancellor to become Pres. of N.Y. State U. in Buffalo, isn't finding the academic peace he was seeking. In the marijuana scandal that has broken out on that campus, he is siding with the students—whereupon a powerful off-campus group called "MAM" has been organized to fight him. The initials stand for "Mothers Against Meyerson!"

Helpful hint to Jack Shelley: In 1883, then Mayor Washington Bartlett settled HIS budget problem—the city was \$250,000 in the hole—by turning off the street lights for four months and cutting police salaries. Yrwelcome . . . Psychedelphia is everywhere note: You no longer have to go all the way to the Haight Ashbury to get a slight High. The Bus Stop, that friendly neighborhood bar on Union, is now peddling Mellow Yellow (banana peel scrapings) at four-bits a pack. You have to roll 'em yourself. And it's not illegal. Yet.

Chuck Indermuehle, new boss of the Mark Hopkins, is a hotel bathroom buff, too—and the new once he's installing will have every gadget he can think of: phone, radio, TV, magazine rack, electric shoeshiner, shaving mirror and so on. What he envisions is a guest going into the bathroom, making a phone call, reading a magazine, buffing his shoes and coming out to say

with a perplexed look: "That's funny—I know I went in there for SOMETHING!"

Other side of the psychedellic coin: Vets Administration doctors are trying LSD-25 on chronic alcoholics and getting "great" results; one single-dose test study showed "marked improvement" in 67 per cent of the cases . . . Flipping the coin again: Law enforcement of

San Francisco officers are wondering how they can tell when a motorist is high on LSD. All known tests are inconclusive, but I'd say that if the white line the motorist is asked to walk looks like a snake to him, and if he thinks the stop light is a petunia—could be . . . Sign on a beany in Fairfax: "We're Only No. 2—We Fry Harder!"

Quotable notable: A visiting Italian dignitary, terribly impressed by the elegant fund-raising affairs held here to help flood-ravaged Florence: "It's truly amazing, the generosity of your fine people. It couldn't happen in Italy, you know. The Romans couldn't care less about the Florentines, the Florentines wouldn't lift a finger to help the Venetians and the Neapolitans don't care about anybody including themselves. As for the Genovese—! Since I have been here, I have read about your own troubles—Hunters Point, Watts, the poverty program. Why don't your fine people raise funds for them, too?"

Because sir, our fine people believe strongly in far-away causes with fine-sounding names—involvement without tears. It's more FUN that way. Why,

you can wear your best clothes and get your pictures in the paper and you don't even have to get your hands dirty.

Add sightings that stick: The "Win in Vietnam" stickers on a very polished old car driven by a very polished old couple. The car: an Edsel . . . The sort of secret CIA office in the San Francisco Customs House has moved from the first floor to the fourth floor because too many curious people were ringing their sort of secret doorbell. The sign on the door reads "Position Evaluation Service." It could just as well read "Central Intelligence Agency" but that wouldn't be playing the game according to Ian Fleming . . . Speaking of sweet charity for sweet Florence: Kenneth Patchen, the ailing titan of American poetry, is so on the shorts in Palo Alto that his phone has been disconnected (he has been the victim of a crippling back ailment for years). Back in 1949, T. S. Eliot, e.e. cummings, Dame Edith Sitwell, Thornton Wilder, W. H. Auden and others participated in an unprecedented poetry-reading to raise money for Patchen, but who has done anything lately for this great man?

They were the victims of

AFFAIRS OF STATE

Major Issues Unsolved In Five-Month Session

By HENRY C. MacARTHUR
Capital News Service

SACRAMENTO—More than five months of legislative activity has passed this year, with California representatives in the senate and assembly still dragging their feet insofar as resolving major issues is concerned.

In less than a month, the state begins a new fiscal year, which mandates a new budget.

So far, neither the budget nor the tax program to finance state operation for 1967-68 have been adopted.

The legislature is confronted with adoption of laws calling for expenditure of approximately \$5 billion dollars, and a tax program which is designed to raise upwards of \$1 billion.

The budget and the tax program go hand in hand, although the budget is the first item to assure continuity in meeting the state's obligations. The tax program can wait for a time after July 1, and it probably will.

Generally, the tax program is of more concern to the public than the budget, although the budget dictates the amount that must be raised in taxes. Thus, the tax program represents the hard cash citizens of the state will be required to pay

for the next year for government operation.

The pattern of budget adoption has been virtually the same for a good many years. That is, the legislature waits until the last minute before enacting the document. There is some reason in this procedure.

Under present practice, special appropriation bills cannot be adopted until after

Sacramento

ter the budget is out of the way, unless especially requested by the governor. This is a device to keep down expenditures, and has been used effectively this year, however, there is no limit on the legislative session, and if the legislature returns for extended meeting after July 1, the door is open for passage of bills calling for added appropriations.

This situation may have been anticipated by the proponents of Proposition 1A last year, but it was not called to the attention of the public when the constitutional amendment was passed removing the limit on the legislative sessions.

Consequently, about the only curb on special appropriation bills at the present

time is the good judgment of the assembly ways and means and the senate finance committees, which will have to be depended upon to junk the unnecessary demands for funds over and above the budget.

Regarding taxes, the prime item of concern to the people who pay the bills, about the only certain thing at the present time is that they will be more burdensome than ever before. The methods of raising the money have not been certainly determined, and the public is left in a state of wonderment as to just how it will have to pay the billion dollars asked for increased government operations.

Some of the proposed new taxes will be easy to collect, for the simple reason that only rates need to be raised, as on cigarettes, bank and corporation and sales taxes.

However, the big question now is whether the public will be saddled with another withholding tax, or whether a relatively few taxpayers in the higher brackets will be called upon to pay in installments. When this problem is resolved, the people will know what they're up against and can make plans to meet the added tax bite next year.

ROYCE BRIER

Indian Leaders Seek Law To Help Improve Own Lot

There were about 1 million red men in North America at the time of the Discovery. A primitive savage economy could not support more.

Perhaps a third of them lived in what is now the United States when the Europeans got a foothold on the eastern seaboard. The Indians fought for their land, as people will, and so got a bad reputation. In the early days of the republic, in the emigration to the Mississippi, the Indians were gradually compressed into reservations. But the procreative whites soon wanted these, and around 1820-30, began a series of transportation to the trans-Mississippi.

These were carried out with a heartless greed involving the White House and the Congress and their agents, and thousands of Indians died. About 1880 most Indians were subdued and in place on the reservations where their descendants live today.

They were the victims of

corrupt Indian agencies, flagrant poverty, and total indifference of whites to their condition and fate. In this century there has been a slight alleviation of their lot, but they are still the most downtrodden ethnic community living in a plentiful land.

The whole Indian story, indeed, is a scandal to the

World Affairs

people and their government.

What Indians need is more control over tribal affairs, particularly tribal assets, which are held in trust by the government. They need far better schools, and an opportunity to develop their racial potential.

They need better agricultural development, reservation industries suitable to their skills, and the chance to produce a native technology. The problem is not easy, or quickly solved, and it requires the education of the Congress.

Now the Administration

has proposed to Congress an Indian Resources and Development Program, to give the Indians better economic and social tools.

It includes a \$500 million appropriation, a fifth to be released over five years for a loan guaranty and insurance fund to encourage commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprise on or near reservations, to be owned by the Indians themselves.

Secretary of Interior Udall noted that Indians now do not have free access to the private financial and credit market, and are limited by federal law in management of their own land and resources. It is hoped to develop managerial skills, and to provide capital outlays giving employment and incomes to thousands of Indians now idle through no fault of their own.

Udall says Indian leaders are confident they can improve the Indian condition if given the tools.

This bill should pass. It is little enough, the annual cost being about what we are spending daily to uplift the Vietnamese, and the Indians have been with us for a somewhat longer time.

WILLIAM HOGAN

Famous People Talk to 'Playboy' About the 60s

"Playboy Interviews" contains incisive tape-recorded sessions with 16 world personalities and is a mirror of our time which may particularly fascinate future historians and anthropologists who seek to make some sense out of individual and collective attitudes of the 1960s. Some quotes, to suggest the flavor of these bracing, if often controversial documents:

Vladimir Nabokov, Russian-born novelist: "Non-Russian readers do not realize two things: that not all Russians love Dostoevsky as much as Americans do, venerate him as a mystic and as an artist. He was a prophet, a claptrap journalist and a slapdash comedian. I admit that some of his scenes, some of his tremendous farcial rows are extraordinarily amusing. But his sensitive murderers and soulful prostitutes are not to be endured for one moment—by this reader anyway."

Melvin M. Bell, on his client and friend, Errol Flynn: "He and I played grand jokes on each other. One hot afternoon in Paris, Errol took off all his clothes to be cool and lay down on his bed for a nap. I left him

sleeping soundly and went downstairs to the hotel bar and sold tickets for \$5 apiece to about 20 women, Frenchwomen and tourists, whom I brought upstairs for a guided tour of Errol in the altogether. Well . . . some silly Frenchwoman began giggling and yelled 'Fleem, Fleem!' and woke him up. Did he get sore?"

Jean-Paul Sartre: "There are no great writers in France today. The practitioners of the 'New Novel' are talented and viewed as experiments in form, their books are interesting. But they bring us absolutely nothing except a justification of our technocratic, politically sterile French social order. Literature should be the work of clear-eyed men who take into account the totality of mankind. Literature has got to realize that it exists in a world where children die of hunger. Literature has got to realize that it lies within our power, as writers and as human beings, to do something for others . . ."

Books

Quote

One of the important reasons the federal government needs to adopt a greater sense of fiscal responsibility—in curbing excessive spending and holding down the burden of taxation—is that state and local governments also must look to the same citizens for support of their operations. When a clear delineation is lost as to the proper role of federal, state, and local governments; a clear delineation also is lost as to sources of revenue each level should rely upon. —Congressman Walter Rogers (D-Tex.).

Our court system should serve as arbiter in disputes between the Internal Revenue Service and any taxpayer. It is not always fair that the executive agency serving as collector of taxes also serves as final judge as to what taxes are actually due. —Congressman Wendell Wyatt, (R-Oregon).

In 1966 we had 140,000 licenses suspended and now we are trying to find new ways. If this keeps up, we won't have anybody but criminals driving our cars. —Sen. Ralph C. Dills, Gardena.

Abe Mellinkoff

Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.,